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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,482	03/26/2004	Mika Kalenius	944-004.046	8878

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EXAMINER
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WONG, WILLIAM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2109

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/29/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/811,482

Applicant(s)

KALENIUS, MIKA

Examiner

William Wong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/26/2004 and 08/03/2005.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-18 are pending and have been examined.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 03/26/2004 and 08/03/2005 was filed. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

#### ***Specification***

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
- The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code (line 8 on page 2 and line 27 on page 3). Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Appropriate correction is required.

3. The use of the trademark Opera Software (line 7 on page 2), Opera (line 8 on page 2), and Adobe Acrobat (line 16 on page 2) has been noted in this application. It should be capitalized wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

***Claim Objections***

4. Claims 6 and 16 are objected to because of the following informalities:
- As per claims 6 and 16, "the group" should be changed to "a group" because there is a lack of antecedent basis for the limitation in the claims.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Robotham et al. (US 2002/0015042 A1).

**Claim 1**

As per claim 1, Robotham teaches a **method of rendering content to be viewed on a display screen** (in paragraph 29 on page 3), **comprising: upon accessing the content a first time, displaying the content in a first rendering mode, showing the content according to a second user-preferred rendering**

**mode, and subsequently accessing the content or a revised version of the content in the second user-preferred rendering mode without displaying the content in the first rendering mode** (in paragraph 502 on page 37, "The rendering technique used for the detail representation can be set by user preference... User interface 9 can allow the user switch back and forth between rendering techniques", in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."), and in paragraphs 426-430 on page 32; the user is able to specify or change rendering preferences stored on the server or client device, so that content will be rendered according to those preferences when it is accessed or subsequently accessed).

## Claim 2

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein prior to the step of accessing the content, the second user-preferred rendering mode is correlated to an origin of the content, and wherein the step of accessing the content requires designation of the origin of the content either directly or indirectly** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual

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content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest...").

### Claim 3

As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 2 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin is indicated by a uniform resource locator and the content is accessed via the internet** (in paragraph 64 on page 5, "the client machine 24 becomes a node on the Internet, capable of exchanging data with other Internet computers. The browser controls the content presented on a client viewport 16 of the display 5. With the client connected as an Internet node, the browser enables specified documents to be located, fetched from a server and displayed", and in paragraph 429 on page 32, "Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12").

### Claim 4

As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the first rendering mode is a default rendering mode** (in paragraph 86-87 on page 7, *visual consistency* and *user profile consistency* establish default rendering modes) **that is specified for a particular type of the content** (in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the invention can be "multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content"), **or is specified by a provider of the content** (in paragraph 78 on page 6, "The server 22 accesses the visual content elements 10 and their constituent components 12, provides the rendering functions, and transforms the rendered bitmap into a format convenient for the display on the client device 24").

#### Claim 5

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the default rendering mode has been set by a user for the particular type of the content** (in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the invention can be "multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content").

#### Claim 6

As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the second user-preferred rendering mode comprises at least one of the group consisting of normal rendering mode, re-authored mode, and at least one small screen rendering mode** (paragraph 18 on page 2 in view of paragraph 11 on page 1 describes source transcoding which includes re-authoring; paragraph 26 on page 3 describes TSSR and paragraph 30 on page 3 describes NSSR).

Claim 7

As per claim 7, the rejection of claim 6 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the at least one small screen rendering mode includes thumbnail small screen rendering or narrow small screen rendering or both** (paragraph 26 on page 3 describes TSSR and paragraph 30 on page 3 describes NSSR).

Claim 8

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 2 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin of the content is indicated indirectly by selecting a bookmark or hyperlink** (in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..." and in paragraph 487 on page 26, "the client 24 sends hyper-link requests to the server 22 so that the server 22



can access the associated data and perform the hyper-linking function").

Claim 9

As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the content accessed via the internet requires downloading an amount of data dependent upon what rendering mode is employed** (in paragraph 112 on page 9, "clipping 82 can be used, for example, to remove unwanted regions of the proxy display surface 28 such as "white space," unwanted advertising banners, and/or regions that are considered less important to the user" and in paragraph 487 on page 36, "The server 22 can retain the data that identifies the "target" or associated URL of the hyper-link while sending the client 24 a more compact identifier for the "target" information... Consequently, the amount of data transmitted to the client 24 and the client's required capabilities are reduced").

Claim 10

As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the method is performed iteratively if the user has a change of preference** (in paragraph 73 on pages 5-6, "event processing occurs cyclically, with events caused by user actions transmitted to

the server, and appropriately updated display information provided to the client”).

Claim 11

As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **a computer-readable medium encoded with a software data structure** (in paragraph 62 on page 5 and in paragraph 272 on page 22).

Claim 12

As per claim 12, Robotham teaches **a terminal for rendering content on a display screen** (in paragraph 29 on page 3), **comprising: a display screen, responsive to a rendered content signal, for displaying the content in a rendering mode** (in paragraph 29 on page 3 and in paragraph 63 on page 5); **and a content rendering module for providing the rendered content signal** (in paragraph 64 on page 5, *browser*) **in response at least to an origin rendering mode signal, wherein the origin rendering mode signal correlates the rendering mode to the origin of the content** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, “...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12” and in paragraph 207 on page 17, “A selection

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bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest...").

### Claim 13

As per claim 13, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the terminal is a mobile terminal** (in paragraph 15 on page 2 and in paragraph 29 on page 3), **further comprising: an origin and rendering mode correlation module, responsive to an origin indicator signal, for providing the origin rendering mode signal** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."); **and a user input device** (in paragraph 201 on page 16, "Selection events include user interface actions such as mouse "clicks," pen clicks, or button presses"), **for providing the origin indicator signal indicative of the origin of the content** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32 and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."); for example, the user can

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click on a selection bookmark, which indicates the origin of the content the user is interested in, and the rendering mode will be determined for the content associated with that origin).

#### Claim 14

As per claim 14, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin is identifiable by a uniform resource locator, and the content is accessible via the internet** (in paragraph 64 on page 5, "the client machine 24 becomes a node on the Internet, capable of exchanging data with other Internet computers. The browser controls the content presented on a client viewport 16 of the display 5. With the client connected as an Internet node, the browser enables specified documents to be located, fetched from a server and displayed", and in paragraph 429 on page 32, "Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12").

#### Claim 15

As per claim 15, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin and rendering mode correlation module is for correlating the rendering mode to the origin of the content if a correlation to the origin is available** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."), **and otherwise the origin and rendering mode correlation module is for correlating the rendering mode to a default rendering mode for a particular type of content** (in paragraph 86-87 on page 7, *visual consistency* and *user profile consistency* establish default rendering modes, and in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the invention can be "multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content"; if the network location of the content is not correlated to a rendering technique, the system inherently will use the default rendering established by the server or user preferences).

Claim 16

As per claim 16, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the rendering mode comprises at least one of the group consisting of normal rendering mode, re-authored mode, and at least one small screen rendering mode** (paragraph 18 on page 2 in view of paragraph 11 on page 1 describes source transcoding which includes re-authoring; paragraph 26 on page 3 describes TSSR and paragraph 30 on page 3 describes NSSR).

Claim 17

As per claim 17, the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the at least one small screen rendering mode includes thumbnail small screen rendering or narrow small screen rendering or both** (paragraph 26 on page 3 describes TSSR and paragraph 30 on page 3 describes NSSR).

Claim 18

Claim 18 is the method claim corresponding to the method claim 1, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1.

**Conclusion**

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 20020015064 A1	Gesture-based user interface to multi-level and multi-modal sets of bit-maps	Robotham, John S. et al.
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US 20020054090 A1	Method and apparatus for creating and providing personalized access to web content and services	Silva, Juliana Freire et al.
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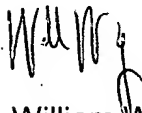
	from terminals having diverse capabilities	
US 20020062325 A1	Configurable transformation of electronic documents	Berger, Adam L. et al.
US 20030048296 A1	Method & apparatus for enhancing the graphical user interface presented by an application	Cullen, Paul et al.
US 6593944 B1	Displaying a web page on an electronic display device having a limited display area	Nicolas; Regis et al.
US 6657647 B1	Controlling the order in which content is displayed in a browser	Bright; Walter G.
US 20040012627 A1	Configurable browser for adapting content to diverse display types	Zakharia, Sany et al.
US 20040250220 A1	System, apparatus, and method for navigation in a hypertext document	Kalenius, Mika
US 20050149874 A1	Internet terminal, WWW-browser located in the terminal and a method for setting a display mode of the terminal	Kokko, Petri et al.
US 20050195221 A1	System and method for facilitating the presentation of content via device displays	Berger, Adam et al.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Wong whose telephone number is 571-270-1399. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST with every other Friday 7:30-4.

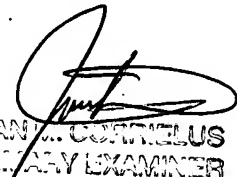
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chameli Das can be reached on 571-272-3696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



William Wong  
Patent Examiner



JEAN M. CORNELIUS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
Art Unit 2162